MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1885.

Bijou Opera Mouse-Adolfs. SP. M. Cookes-Wates. SP. M. Eden Musee-Thileaux in Was, &c. 11 A. to 11 P. M. Medicon Musee-Thiesux in Was, &c. 11 A. to 11 P. M. People's Theatre-The Mixed. SP. M. People's Theatre-The Mixed. SP. M. Tony Pastor's-A Pair of Kids. SP. M. 14th Street Theatre-Su .P. M.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the ceek ending Aug. 8, 1885, was:

The Grant Monument Fund.

The money needed for the proposed monu-ment to Gen. Grant should be subscribed promptly. The larger the number of the donors the more fitting will be the tribute to the memory of the great soldier. The gen-eration that has so honored Gen. Grant at his death ought to the committee having charge of the fund.

The Right to Compete for Office.

The National Civil Service Reform League demands "the extension of the truly American and democratic principle of the equal right of every citizen to apply for and compete on equal terms for appointment to office, without the necessity of obtaining aid from personal friends or political leaders."

If there is anything practical and substan tial in the right to compete for office which the National Civil Service Reform League thus talks about, it involves a right to be appointed on the part of the candidate who attains the highest place as the result of the

But to compel the President or the head of a department to appoint to a particular office the foremost of several contestants in a competitive examination is to take away from him all exercise of choice, and really to devolve the appointing power upon the examiner or Board of Examiners who determine the standing of the candidates.

Such a change in the method of appointment under our system of government may lawfully be effected by amending the Constitution; and it cannot lawfully be brought about in any other way.

An act of Congress requiring the President to appoint to any office only such person as the Civil Service Commission should pronounce best qualified, as the result of a competitive examination, would be unconstitutional, pull, and void.

The Constitution of the United States provides that the President "shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public Ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and All other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments."

We find nothing here about the right to compete for office.

Nor do we discover any mention of a Commission or Board of Examiners as an appointing power.

The language is clear and admits of no misconstruction.

Appointments of all officers of superior grades in the public service are to be made by the President by and with the advice and sonsent of the Senate. Officers of inferior grades may be appointed, if Congress shall so prescribe, by the President alone, by the Federal courts, or by heads of departments. Selection by one of these several authorities, and not success in a competitive examination, is the constitutional prerequisite to entry into the public service of the United

How far may Congress lawfully limit the right of selection thus conferred? Some degree of limitation clearly appears to be within the competence of Congress. The appointing officers are not entitled to the whole world from which to choose.

Restrictions may be imposed as to the age and sex of the persons to be appointed. General qualifications, such, for example, as the ability to read, write, and cipher, may be required. So may special qualifications for particular posts, and probably Congress might, without infringing the Constitution, insist in the case of any office that the selection for appointment should be made from among persons possessing certain attainments, to be ascertained by a pass examination. As we have already intimated, however, to go further, and prescribe the appointment, not of any one whom the appointing power may choose out of a number of qualified persons, but of a person fixed upon as fittest by an independent body of examiners, is virtually to put the choice of our public servants into the hands of officers anknown to the framers of the Constitution, and of whose possible existence they never dreamed.

The authors of the Civil Service Reform bill, so called, which was enacted by Congress in 1883, and is the existing Federal law on the subject, seem to have been well aware of the constitutional objection to any attempt on the part of the legislative branch of the Government to compel the President or the heads of departments to appoint to office a person selected as most suitable by some one else. This is evident from a study of the provisions of the act. There is to be a United States Civil Service Commission, which is to aid the President, as he may request, in preparing suitable rules for carrying the act into effect. The purpose to be effected appears in the title of the statute: "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States." Among other things the rules must provide, first, "for open competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the public service," to be classified; and, secondly, "that all the offices, places, and employments so arranged or to be arranged in classes shall be filled by selections, according to grade, from among those graded highest as the results of such competitive examinations."

The requirement that the selections should be made "according to grade" might seem to imply that the candidate who passed the best examination was to be appointed; but In practice the greater force has been given to the words "from among those graded highest," and the appointing power has not en required to appoint the person marked highest by the examiners, but has been allowed to choose out of several candidates who stand near the top of the list. The regulations adopted pursuant to the statute direct the Civil Service Commission or proper examining Board to certify to the officer having the power to fill a vacancy "four names for the vacancy specified, to be taken from those graded highest on the prope register of those in his branch of the service." The supporters of the law arguthat this liberty of choice-this opportunity to take any one of the four eligible competi-

tors, without being compelled to take any particular one-makes the act constitut though the most intelligent of them frankly admit that it would be an unlawful limits tion of the executive power to prohibit the appointment of any one but the candidate who stood at the very head of the list. Even they concede that some latitude of choice must be left to the President and other appointing officers.

If so, why should those vested with the power to appoint not be permitted to choose freely from among all the persons in the country qualified to do the work of the office to be filled? Why should their choice be confined to four persons determined to be most competent by somebody else, and not by the appointing officer?

That Congress may prescribe certain qualifications for office there is no doubt. That it may constitutionally compel the Executive to appoint to an office a person whom some other authority finds to possess the required qualifications in the highest degree

we confidently deny.

Possibly the courts might sustain the existing Civil Service law, inasmuch as it affords some liberty of selection to the appointing power; but if the equal right to compete for office which the Civil Service Reform League insists on, is supposed to involve the right to be appointed on the part of the most successful competitor in a civil service examination, it has no existence save in an imagination which pays no heed to the fundamental law.

Is the War Over !

Hardly less interesting than the scene at the riverside on Saturday afternoon, when SHERMAN and JOE JOHNSTON, SHERIDAN and BUCKNER stood arm in arm before the tomb of GRANT, is the following passage from the eulogy pronounced in the Granite Church at Augusta by the Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE:

"Death always holds a flag of truce over its own. Under that flag friend and foe sit peacefully together, passions are stilled, benevolence is restored, wrongs are repaired, justice is done. It is impossible that a career so long, so prominent, so positive as that of Gen. Grawt should not have proveked strife and engendered enmity. For more than twenty years, from the death of Liscola. to the close of his own life, Gen. GRANT was the mos conspicuous man in America, one to whom leaders looked for teadership, noon whom partisans built their hopes of victory, to whom personal friends by tens of thousands offered their sincers devotion. It was accordling to the weakness and the strength of human nature that counter-movements should ensue; that Gen. Gaant's primacy should be challenged; that his party should be resisted; that his devoted friends should be confronted by jealous men in his own ranks, and by bitter enemies in the ranks of his opponents. But all these passions and all these resentments are buried in the grave which to-day receives his remains. The controversy over his civil administration closes as Democrat and Republican units in pronouncing him to have been in every act and every aspiration an American patriot."

Mr. BLAINE was the chieftain of the forces within the Republican party that opposed Gen. Grant's primacy, and resisted and twice defeated the political plans of Gen. GRANT'S friends. Mr. BLAINE is the most conspicuous representative, living or dead, of the countermovement that divided the Republican party into two factions, bitterly hostile and mutually destructive. Three national Conventions have been the three great battlefields of this nine years' war. If Mr. BLAINE experienced defeat at Cincinnati in 1876, the movement which he led prevented the renomination of Gen. GRANT at that time, or the nomination of any GRANT Republican; and thus we had HAYES. Again, in 1890, when the third term for GRANT was the direct issue. BLAINE was victor and victim; thus we had GARFIELD. For the next four years the conflict was incessant and intense. It was carried into every Republican town ship or ward caucus, affecting every political event, little or big, and it finally broke the Republican party. Mr. BLAINE prevailed at Chicago last year, but the return blow came with decisive effect from the Stalwarts of central New York on the day when a Demoeratic President was elected.

Are the passions and resentments of that long struggle buried in Gen. GRANT's grave i

The Fighting in Colombia

The belief that the capture of Barranguilla would prove the deathblow of the rebeliion in Colombia has been destroyed by the latest news from the scene of conflict.

New light is now thrown on the insurgent purposes. It may be remembered that Admiral Jouerr, in his report to Secretary WHITNEY of the failure of the peace nego tiations undertaken by him as mediator, attributed it solely to the arrival of Gen. CAMARGO in the insurgent camp. "There is no doubt," said the Admiral, "that these efforts would have been successful if he had remained away a while longer." The military eader thus spoken of is reputed to be the hest soldier in Colombia. He had arrived at Savanilla on June 10 in an English steamer. Upon landing he immediately assumed command of the revolutionary army. The plan of campaign was at once changed. The insurgent forces were drawn in to the line of the Magdalena River, and even the district at the mouth of the river was abandoned, although at the cost of giving up Barranquilla. Their fleet of sixteen craft, including transports, gave them command of the Magdalens, and the new rendezvous was fixed at Calamar, a point sixty-six miles above Barranguilla, where the Government forces, under Gen. MATENS, established themselves on the opposite bank. Sharp hostilities ensued, with the losses nearly divided, although the

insurgents were repulsed. Having thus far proceeded in his plan of transferring the seat of war from the coast to the interior, Gen. Camargo has now taken the bolder step of quitting his camp near Calamar and still further ascending the river. When his departure was made known, various conjectures arose regarding it. One supposition was that his great losses from disease had caused him to march in search of a healthier camp. But the ravages from sickness on the Government side have been no less severe, and included Gen. BRICENO. It was also suggested that, having found the position of the Government forces impregnable to any attack by his armed steamers and infantry combined, and protected also from the fire of his battery on the opposite side of the river, Camargo had moved away so that the Government troops might follow him, with a view to attacking them on the march. If this, however, were his purpose, he has not succeeded, since Gen. PALACIOS, on the contrary, took his command down the river o Barranquilla, while the remainder of the Government forces under the temporary command of Gen. REYES, in the illness of

MATENS, is likely enough to follow. But may not CAMARGO be aiming at Bo gota itself? This is perhaps the most probable explanation of his departure from Calamar. He has doubtless reflected that the capture of almost the entire coast line of the States of Bolivar and Panama, with their important commercial harbors, and the control of both shores of the Isthmus itself, did not firmly establish the insurgent cause so long as the Government of NUSEZ remained strong in the national capital and in all the States surrounding it. Successes on the coast, indeed, had brought upon the insurrection the powerful armed opposition of the American naval forces, under which it began its downward career. An American Admiral

such considerations that have prompted Gen. Carrange not only to abandon the coast, but to direct his march toward Bogota.

That such a move is bold and dangerous cannot be denied. In its favor, to start with, is the complete neutralization of the armies hitherto fighting him. He not only has a long start over them, but he has armed transports, while they have not, so that they cannot successfully pursue him unless he waits for them. On the other band, his troops, wasted with disease, may find themselves unable to cope with the other Govern ment forces collecting in their front, so that any day the defeat, capture, or death of Camargo might involve the sudden collapse of the rebellion. Thus the situation for the friends of the Government is one of mixed hope and fear.

The Catholic Temperance Movement.

On Wednesday of last week the fifteenth annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America was held at New Haven. It was attended by about twenty-five hundred members from all parts of the United States. After formally opening in a public hall, the delegates proceeded to St. Mary's Church, where high mass was cele brated by Bishop McManon of Hartford, and subsequently they marched in imposing propession through the streets of the town.

In the evening a great meeting was held, Bishop McManon presiding. Addresses were made by priests which recalled the oratory of the days when the temperance agitation was most active. Statistics presented showed that this Total Abstinence Union already numbers about forty thousand members, and the speakers looked forward to the time when that number would seem insignificant in comparison with the host that would be gathered in.

This temperance movement is the more significant because it is altogether religious and wholly within the Roman Catholic Church, and refuses absolutely to lend itself to the purposes of any political party. Yet, as Father Bunns expressed it, "it would be strange, indeed, if any total abstinence man should exercise his rights as a altisen in such a manner as to encourage the very evil which, as a member of the Union, he is trying to suppress." "We must be the uncompromising enemies of the liquor traffic," he said further, and it was "with sorrow and shame" that he saw "so many of those professing our holy religion engaged in this mean and debasing business of selling liquor." which he regarded as one of the greatest obstacles to the growth of that reigion in this country. "The saloon," continued Father BURNS, "is the recruiting office of the devil, of blasphemy, and of inidelity. It is the duty, therefore, of all who ove God and the Church to oppose the influence of the saloon." "Let us see to it," said Father CONNERTY of Worcester. "that it is no longer thrown in our faces that we Irish are a nation of drunkards."

The warfare which this Union is waging against the liquor traffic is not merely the attack of a few thousand enthusiastic total abstainers, who are fighting on their own account only, but it is conducted under the express sanction and with the full encourage ment of the authorities of the great Church to which they belong. The late Plenary Council at Baltimore, in its Pastoral Letter, specially instructed priests "to induce all o their flocks that may be engaged in the sale of liquor to abandon as soon as they can the dangerous traffic, and to embrace a more becoming way of making a living."

"Scientific Faith!"

The "scientific faith," about which the Rev. H. O. Pentecost writes elsewhere, is so manifest an impossibility that we are surprised to find a theologian seriously arguing that it can exist.

The terms are radically and totally contradictory. Belence means knowledge, and its nferences are drawn from natural facts, and those only, while faith rests on a conception of a supernatural beyond the range of human knowledge. So soon as science ceases to appeal to "cold reason" it is no longer science; and the ground of faith would be gone if the supernatural were susceptible of scientific nonstration. It is faith only because i concerns the unseen, the unknown, the un knowable, and the undemonstrable.

Constructing a theory with respect to prehistoric man from the remains he has left behind him is a totally different process from building up a theory of a supernatural existence as to which there are no scientific facts whatever, and concerning which we have nothing except what we take on faith. Nobody knows in any scientific sense that there is a life superior to the natural, but we all know from his remains that there was a prehistoric man, and science can offer us a reasonable exposition of his conditions and surroundings. When Mr. HERBERT SPENCER speaks of "an Infinite and Eternal Energy from which all things proceed," he does not say that there is a personal God, or even any power above nature, but only that there is an infinite and eternal force; and his utterance is entirely consistent with his philosophic theories.

But, happily, faith comes in to raise us above the earth, and above what we see and knew. We cannot prove scientifically the existence of a personal GoD and the immortality of the soul, but we can believe.

The Hotel as a Factor in Politics.

Some recent proceedings of the Central Labor Union in this city indicate that the notel may become a factor in politics at the

approaching election. According to our esteemed contemporary the New York Times, a special committee has visited the proprietors of the principal hotels of New York to ask them to pay their painters union wages. Mr. HITCHOOCK of the Fifth Avenue Hotel is reported to have told his visitors that he was going to run the nouse as he pleased, and to have remarked 'that trades unionists were loafers." Mr. EDWARD S. STOKES of the Hoffman House also "refused to change his method of hiring painters, and ordered the committee out of

the house." Upon being informed of these facts, the Central Labor Union resolved to request the National, State, and County Committees of the Republican and Democratic parties not to engage rooms for headquarters in either of these hotels, "on pain of being boycotted by the Central Labor Union."

If this sort of thing keeps on, candidates will have to be careful in regard to their hotels. To what hostelries do the several out-of-town aspirants for the Governorship go when they visit New York?

The hotel question, however, need not trouble our resident candidates for the nomnation. ROSWELL P. FLOWER and EDWARD COOPER, Our Own EVARTS and his brilliant partner, all have town houses of their own; and if any one of them has occasion to have his house painted soon we have no doubt he will pay his painter union wages.

The passage of the Manchester Ship Canal bill by the House of Commons was one of the notable acts of last week's British legislation. its downward career. An American Admiral
Two years ago the measure, after prolonged had almost secured the capitulation of the investigation, was approved by a committee of revolutionary movement. Doubtless it is the House of Commons, but rejected by a com-

mittee of the Lords. Last year this experience was exactly reversed in the two Houses. During the present year the House of Lords passed the bill, so that now, on its third trial, it has at length been approved by both Houses in concurrence. More than a million dollars, it is thought, have been expended on the three years' investigations. The cable despatches have said that Manchester received the news with great rejoicings, as well it might, since the city now has the prospect of becoming a com-mercial port for ocean vessels. There is no mention, however, of torchlight processions and fireworks in Liverpool, and we may presume that there was more depression than hilarity there. Some Liverpool opponents of the scheme have argued that it was not for them a question merely of merchant vessels passing on to Manchester, but one of the injury of the Mersey for all remaining navigation by existing waters, in the operation of the canal. Modified engineering plans were submitted, designed to obviate objections hitherto raised respecting the possible injury to Liverpool's waterways and docks; and perhaps to these

The supply of spurious anecdotes relating to Gen. Grant seems to be inexhaustible. Probably it will begin to fail only when the demand for them falls off. To anybody who is familian with the history of the war much of the current Grantiana is ludierous.

modifications the passage of the measure is due

While the yacht race for the cup which the Genesta coveta is yet to occur, it is worth that another international contest in speed at sea has already been won this year by America over Great Britain, without a formal challenge or side-by-side trial. The Broad Arrow refers to this victory as follows:

"We have been inclined to regard our torpedo boats as he amaricet little craft in existance; but in the matter of speed they fall far behind a boat which has just been constructed on the other side of the Atlantic."

The boat thus referred to is the Stiletto. Of course the Herreshory racer has an advantage over a craft which must carry a torpedo apparatus, with all its accompaniments and pro-tecting devices. But the Broad Arrow evi-dently thinks that this difference does not counterbalance the Stiletto's superiority. If speed under sall is the subject of international competition just now in yachting for pleasure, speed under steam is after all of the greater national importance.

The question who will win the League championship at base ball is still as uncertain as ever; the question who ought to win it has perhaps progressed somewhat further toward a solution. The New York club now leads every other in batting; it also leads every other in fielding. The only club seriously in its way for the championship is Chicago, and New York has beaten Chicago eight games out of eleven Under such circumstances the good wishes of many who like to see the best work on the ball League pennant has hitherto been passed around only between Chicago, Boston, and Providence; and even for that reason alone it night be well to show the other clubs, for their encouragement, that there is really a chance should win nine or ten out of its sixteen with every other club, and should continue to hold, as now, the highest average both for batting and fielding, and yet should lose the hampionship, the old prestige of the pennant would be gone. But there is a hard and doubtful fight still in prospect for the ball players.

Gen. MILES has intimated that it is fortunate that the body of the murdered Cheyenne youth, found nine miles from Fort Supply shot through the heart, was not discovered some weeks ago when the Indians were angry and ready for an outbreak. They attribute the murder to the cowboys, but whether justly or not may never be known. Certainly enough incitement for such acts is furnished by a part of the Western press. The Denver Tribune-Republican lately set forth this view:

"No one will blame the cowboys for killing every Indian they find off the reservation, and no one can blame them if they precipitated the fight on the Bolores, for a year ago they warned the indian agent and the fovernment that they would shoot every be they might find off the reservation."

In the same deplorable spirit the San Miguel Journal remarks: "In our opinion, the killer of an Indian, under any circumstances, is a public benefactor, and not a murderer by any means. The ranchmen and cowboys should never allow an opportunity to pass for killing one, the same as any other beast of prey. Kill the bloodthirsty wretches at each and avery opportunity."

Under such counsels, the real wonder is that

From the headquarters of concentrated culture and the hub of the universe, Mr. J. W. a a gross grammatical error in the editorial columns of THE SUN. Our Boston triend is wrong; but really, we are disincilned to labor much on a question of syntax with a grammarian who spells refer with a double f.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT AND THE CAR-PET KNIGHTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The new regulation of the Secretary of War, requiring officers who have been absent four years from their regiments to report for duty with them, has been ong needed, but it will disturb the comfort of many favorites of former Administrations.

This order, in its original form, made no exceptions and gave no chance for partiality. As nodified, officers subject to its operation may be exempted by being detailed for special duty with the approval of the Secretary. In opening the door to any exemption, except in some extraordinary case which would prove the fitness of the rule, Mr. Endicott has imposed on him self a burden, the weight and vexation of which

he cannot have foreseen. There are officers in the Engineers, and in other branches of the service, who have held soft places at Washington since the close of the civil war. Some of them have not been near their regiments for almost twenty years. They have managed to keep these profitable tions by means of social, political, and professional influences. They form, in connection with the navy, an oligarchy at the capital, While there is much jealousy and little good feeling between these two arms of the service they never fail to combine and to unite force when either is attacked in Congress or threat-

ened with Executive discipline. By long residence at Washington, by con stant contact with Senators and Representatives, by assiduous attention to leaders of both parties and to their families, and by vigilant care concerning legislation, this oligarchy has be-come a power which cannot easily be dislodged. The first social attention paid to Mr. Endicott after he became Secretary of War was from this source, and it was evidently inspired b the success of similar methods in the case o his predecessors. Nothing will be left untried which might persuade him of the necessity of retaining near him in the bureaus the favorites who have long enjoyed the choice pickings

These favorites were extreme Republicans when radicalism ruled in Congress and in the White House. They sympathized with reconstruction, and with the oppressive measures that were inflicted on the South to prop up carpet-bag Governments. Now, when the longdeferred change has come, the carpet Knights have become suddenly converted. They figure in the ante-chamber of the Secretary of War as enthusiastic Democrats, and rejoice loudly that their late benefactors have gone out of power.

These quick transitions are not uncommon at Washington. The departments are crowded with converts to Cleveland, who shout for life tenure in office. Mr. Endicott will do well to keep his eyes wide open.

The Chief Agents of the Crime. From the Albany Forning Times

What, however, is to be thought of William M. Evarts, John Sherman, and Carl Schurz, men who maneauved the fraud in the disputed States, and eagerly demanded and received their pay in the most exalted places in the Presidential gift! To them the stigute of

THE HAT WITH THE COMUNET.

or Street Scope to London on the Stre LONDON, July 28.—It was getting near the witching hour, and Leicester square, Hay-market, and Tichborne street were crowded with carriages and cabs carrying home from the heatres quite as many people as would balance the population of an influential constitnency. The noise was clangorous or muffled as the horses' hoofs and the charlots' wheels rattled on the stones or skated on the asphalt Now and then there was a collision, and rival whips would suddenly expatiate in most impressive oratory on their respective lack of dex-terity. Policemen were in the middle of all the wild run as calm and self-possessed as preben-daries in their stalls, yet sometimes apparently

On the sidewalk, walkers, loungers, steady women hurrying home after work, sinful creatures hastening in the streets, staggering ruardsmen, open-mouthed foreigners, tardy newsyenuers, early traffickers, men with a ome and wretches without one, young people who ought to have been long in bed, sick ones who ought never to have left it, beaming pickpockets and dejected ones, good souls bound n some pious work of redemption, and sinister mariners on the watch to lay their nets, ntercrossed and jostled like ants or bees at heir busiest time.

s sure of never having to make another beat

as if they were ball way through a mangling

Scott's cyster rooms in Coventry street had almost exhausted its stock of lobsters, and the staff was looking as apprehensive as Wellington's at Waterloo before Biucher's arrival. At the tavern around the corner the crisis was at its height. Neither could you get in nor could you get out. Human stockades stopped up the entrances. As I was trying the second one in Great Windmill street a white-cravated tippler. looking like a second magistrate after a desperate chase, was fiung out of it by mere human pressure acting as a disciplined spring. He whisked past me and fell right in the middle of a heap of rubbish close to a building in precesse of sprettion.

man pressure acting as a disciplined spring. He whisked past me and fell right in the middle of a heap of roubish close to a building in process of erection.

"Capital shot!" exclaimed a sporting character, aliuding to the manner in which the singular missile had made a centre in the heap and a hole in itself. The tippler's head was bleeding profusely when picked up, but had not regained its sober senses.

"Don't want claret." said he, as he staggered up, wiping the blood from his face. I ordered whiskey, you fool.

Then he suddenly got into a furious rage, and, though alone by his heap, began to hit furiously right and left in the space, as if engaged in a life and death meeting. Now and then he would stop, and begin to spoak and goaticulate like a man possessed of good arguments. The blood running from his wound had reddened his shirt and white tie. I had never seen anything so ghastly. The man was apparently not conscious at all of the presence of the increasing crowd, attracted by his antice. He was explaining that he had just come from the marrage of the Princess Beatrice, at which he had assisted at the special request of the Queen, who, he was prepared to asy, ought to be proud to be compared to a washerwoman, and his rage overtaking him again, he airecthed out his two arms at full length and began to shake them as if they had got hold of an adversary's head. After awhile he released his invisible foe, but gave a tremendous kick in the same direction, as if to finish the job. Then he chilled the mob to their very hones by uttering an inexpressible cry of angulsh and jumping all the time as if a flood or an army of rats or degs were after him. He needs have been an uncommon gymnast at some time or other of his life, for his bounces would have deserved applause in a circus.

A policeman at last appeared and advised him to go home. For an instant he vaguely listened to him as if emerging from a dream. Then he rushed into his arms, as long-separated Fronchmen do on meeting agnic, and it required a second con

A Genuine Mind Cure From the Hartford Times.

Prom the Hartford Timet.

A lady at the South End was enjoying a visit from her mether, who had been stricken with paralysis from her mether, who had been stricken with paralysis of the house, as the paralysis of the house, a little thind, thought she would light the gas in the dining room. As she had done so and turned to go back to the hedroom sile was startled to see the face of a roughlooking man perring at her from one of the was chained with fear for only an instant, and then, without uttering a sound, she fied up stairs to awaken her husband. In the mean time the oid lady, her mother, heard her daughter's bare feet swiftly patering across the floor, heading for the shriway, and insuitively feeling that something was wrong, and entirely forgetting her own condition, sprang from the bed and fairly flew after her daughter. She reached the stairway, and, maptic of her paralytic infurnities, which she had so carefully nursed for years, found herself rushing up stairs, ther daughter heard the step helpid she had so carefully nursed for years, found herself rushing up stairs, ther daughter heard the step helpid had been up at the form of the paralytic infurnities, which and increased her pace. She rushed up to her husband's bedaide, shouting "Save me! Save me!" and, looking room, asw-her invalid mother. w-ner invalid mother. . mother, is this you? I thought you couldn't

walk sp-states."
"I thought I couldn't; but I never tried before,"
Then the man of the house went below to reconnoitre
as to the visitor on the plazza, and Grandma crawled
into bed. She always went up stairs to sicep after that.
A squad of fifteen gypeles had taken possession of the
plazza to sheller them from the storm, and the gentleman, not having the heart to turn them out until the
rain was over, allowed than to remain.

Hard Times in Japan. From the Japan Herald,

From the Japan Herals.

The country is embarrassed from end to end. A degresse in the farmers' rents is said to be contemplated by the Cabinet as almost imperative, but then with a view of making up a portion of the deficiency which such a remission would create, soy and cakes are treatened with the hand of the tax gatherer. In the native papers paragraphs meet the eye in which whole villages are reputed to be reduced to destitution, and the Hoch! Shimbun declares that 'The papers' wandering about Tako are now numbered by thousands.' Of the sad state of affairs in the country districts some dea may be formed from a statement published in the last issue of the Jif Shimbun to the effect that by recent investigations the arrivals of men who have come to the metropolis as jurikinha coolies during the last few months have reached \$0.00, which go to swell the reduction for a state of the present of

The Most Successful American Post.

From the Philadelphia Record. Commissioner Squire can plume himself upon e fact that no American hard has ever obtained ider constituency and provoked a livelier controvers

The New Blood for Tammany. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If your

rrespondent "Lorenzo" would infuse new blood int Tammany Hall with the hope of "rescuing it from pig rammany hall with the nope of "rescuing it from pig mies," the only new blood that might help it could be furnished by Ira Shafer, John D. toughib. Ben Wood, Francis M. Bizby, Robert B. Rosevett, E. Ellery Anderson, and Tim Shea-the men who, ten years ago, with the aid of The Sex and the Herald, buried Tammany Hall under 20,000 majority, a feat unparalleled in the history of this city.

A VERY OFFENSIVE PARTIESAN.

Mayes Not an Ex-Fraud. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allowme

to correct an error which appeared in your naper of it day. You state that B. B. Hayes is not an ex-Precider only an ex-Fraud. You imply that he had reformed and become an honest malle always was, is, and will be a fraud of the deeped yet. Your A. Haxarsa.

Beeking Entrance to this City.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—The Baltimore Sun says there is a project to give the Saltimore and Ohio Rail-road entrance to New York entirely independent of the Reading or Jersey Central roads, by using the State Island Rapid Transit Ballroad. It prints an interviewith Erastus Wiman, in which he says the report re garding the negotiations was premature, but that his company would not be averse to affording the finest entrance possible into New York harbor, including access to ten miles of water front, with a passenger depot in New York at the terminus of the elevated railroad system at the Battery, that a strong syndicate will node. New York at the terminas of the seveled rairroad sys-tem at the Hattery.

It is further said that a strong syndicate will under-take to build a road through New Jersey from Philadel-phia to Elizabeth for less money than the yearly interest charges of the Jersey Central road, and without further expenditurs by the Builtmore and Oblo Railroad Com-pany, the scheme being based on a traffic contract on a guaranteed lesse.

Book Notes.

A new edition (the seventh) of "Appleton's pictionary of New York" is just published—a very con renient manual of information about this city. Lord Lytton's sattrical poem, "Glenaveril," is con

pleted by the publication of the concluding three books (Appletone). There are passages of gonius, of course, but as a whole it is a failure.

The North American Review publishes an interesting and very tastefully made brochure upon the Bartholdi statue. The illustrations are very handsome, and the net proceeds are to be turned over to the Pedestai fund.

A very interesting contribution to the history of vacht ing and a very timely publication at present is a small volume entitled "The America's Cup" (Charles Scrib-ner's Sons). It is the work of Mr. Roland F. Coffin, an experienced yachteman, who has witnessed all the race for the America's cup, with the exception of the first one at Cowes. The book contains a full description of every face from the preliminary correspondence to the actual struggle, and also many other matters inter-

CHRISTIANITY AND SCIENCE. Flows of a Learned Orthodox Clergyman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Among ther editorials in the same general direction which have recently appeared in THE SUR, I was interested in that of Saturday. Aug. 1. which constituted a reply to a corresp who saked whether many of the "greater minds" accepted Christianity as at present taught by its organized exponents. No true Christian could object to the spirit of your intelligent reply, but it seems to me that a wrong impression is created by its closing paragraph the exact wording of which I cannot reproduce, since my copy of the paper is, unfortunately mislaid. In substance, your position is that in order to accept even the fundamental truths of Christianity one must abandon the use of simple (or, what may be called the scientific use of) reason or intelligence, and accept truth, or, if you please, alleged truth, upon authority, "simply because Christ says it is true." The fundamental truths of Christianity are: The existence of one personal God, called by any name you prefer; the immortality of the soul; some sort of relation between God and the soul, and a moral outcome of the life that now is in the life that is to be. These truths radiate in various directions, but are the basilar affirmations of Christianity as taught by Christ himself. Accept these and the reception of Christ as the highest expressio of God to man is not difficult. Now, as I un-

taught by Christ as the highest expression of God to man is not difficult. Now, as I understand the subject, in order to apprehend these truths one is not obliged to abandon a purely scientific method; its certainly not called upon to forego any legitimate use of his intelligence; no greater or different faith is required than scientists ordinarily use.

The idea of scientific faith may be strange, but the fact is patent to every student. For instance, one of the most interesting fields of scientific investigation is that which relates to prehistorie man. Facts are scarce in this direction. A few arrow or spear heads, still fewer human remains interningled, somewhat doubtfully, with the remains of extinct animals; certain remarkable piles of shells, a number of mounds of earth, some charred spiles in the lakes of Switzerland, a few words which run back remotely through several languages. The facts in the promises are, as lany, very few. They may be briefly told, and when told, if no other faculty than cold reason is to be admitted as bearing upon them, there is an end of the matter. If the agnostic method is logitimate, then Christians may say to scientific men: Gentlemen, state your facts and rest your case. Inferences are not admissable. Imagination is not scientific. But that scientists know the agnostic is not fact that volume after volume issues from the press, both in this country and in Europe, which are made up largely of inferences from these facts; and so successfully has this inferential labor been performed that the prehistoric world is outlined before the mind's eye of the well informed with all the minuteness which appertains to purely historic research, Some have even been so daring as to restore in pletures the fornotten scenes of the life which our prehistoric forefathers enjoyed or suffered. One such delinention may be seen by the general reader in Bryant's history of the United States.

These valuations of selence, that we are treading upon the practically soiled ground of fact.

If this meth

race as a whole, and the authority for them rests upon common consciousness, or what gave rise to this consciousness.

Doubtless many of the more important doctrines which have found expression in Christian creeds, such as the Trinity, the Incarnation, the Atonement, the physical resurrection of the dead, are not such clear inferences, and are accepted by those who hold them, in their present form upon human authority, not necessarily as high as that of Christ. That they are not true in the form in which they are authoritatively stated will not be doubted by many excellent Christians. But that there is a kernol of truth in them is easily believable. They await less objectionable formulation. But the Christian religion is not based upon doctrines their order. There are doubtless masses of Christians to accept their beliefs ready made, that is

There are doubtiess masses of Christians who accept their beliefs ready made, that is, upon the authority of Christ or some lesser one; but it will be difficult to convince a really thoughtful porson that Christ could have retained his hold upon so large a portion of the human race for ages by the mere force of his own authority. It is more reasonable to suppose that he, as no other, sooke what we know to be true. The declaration is true not because he made it. He made it because it is true, and men have recognized not his authority but the authority of the truth which he uttered. John Stuart Mill meant this, no doubt, when he said, substantially, that if men must have a religious lender they do well to choose Jesus Christ.

Earnest, honest, "noble" minds will have no authority but what they discover to be the truth, and, doubtless, all that Jesus said or is reported to have said, and all else that is in the Bible, which is finally known to be untrue (if there be such), will be rejected: for his words, as the words of all other men; his life, as the life of any other; the Scriptures, as any other hook, must be brought under the crucial test which tries all authorities in religious matters, the common consciousness of men. I am of those who believe that the more "noble minds" study both the man and the book the more will both be reverbeed as the highest authorities which we shall ever have in so far as they treat of purely moral and religious affairs. And to hold this position does not as it seems to me, requires any surrender of the right to think. All rollgious belief is a matter of fitht, but it is, among thinking beople, scientific faith and not that creduity which accepts a statement simply because somebody says it is true. With great respect.

EXPRESSORT

**EXPRESSOR

A Wicked City.

"When I cum to New York," said a countryman, "I allere go round holdin' on to my pockethool like grim death. You can't tell what minute some felle

may rob you. This city is full of this ves."

"Do you carry much money with you?"

"I've got about \$200 now. I sold an old hose this mornin' that I slicked up for \$200 that wasn't with \$75. I see in a minute that the feller I sold him to didn't know huthin' bout hosses."

The Ineffensive Postmaster. Last fall the Bourbon scorners hereabouts in Jotham

Corners.

After Brother Blaine was besten, told me that my

ong and loudly kept announcing that the time had come for bouncing—
That a good, old, solid Democrat for my P.O. was booked; And they sent in their petitions, and they went on

special missions To Cleveland and to Vilas, but they haven't made or care I how much they try it, for I kept uncommon

Inoffensively inactive in the last campaign, d'ye know? They may kick, kick, kick, but I'll stick, stick, stick, While I can, And I am not apprehensive, for I am an in

A very inoffensive partisan made my contribution to that noble institution.

The G. O. P., but not so large as usual, d'ye see? and of course my neighbors noted that for Brother Blaine I voted; But I only voted once, and that's unusual with me, or I never quite expected that he would be elected And so but very gently whooped it up for Brother B.: Oh, very, very gently, for my mind was fixed intently On higher things than politics, namely, my salaree. have put up Cleveland's picture as a handsome office

Hanging from the self same wall where Blaine's was And I take a Mugwump paper, as a very proper caper For a P. M. somewhat demi-Democratic for a white. There's a powerful lot of growing and of animated

Among my fellow citizens at what they call my gall; nd the Democrats are pensive because I'm inoffensive, Or at least have learned to be so since Bisine was

But they may kick, kick, kick, and I'll stick, And I am not apprehensive, I am such as

Such a very inoffensive partises

BUNBEAMS.

-A grant of 7,000 francs, being the first ent, has been made by the French Government setoration of the walls (remports) of Avignon.

-Base ball is now played in Siberia, the game having been introduced by the military authorities as a recreative reward for meritorious convicts off duty. -Lord Rosebery has given up racing, and his horses in training have been sold by Mesers. Tatter-sail. He has let his house and stables at Newmarkst to

-Copying letters in the Treasury at Wash-

time and money. -The Scis-I-Kwai, a Japanese medical

monthly publication, says that Western medicine a gaining a permanent hold in Japan, and within a few years the old style of native practice will cease. -A group representing Princess Beatrice in bridal dress and Prince Henry of Battenberg in the

uniform of the German Cuirassiers is the latest addition to Mme. Turnand's famous waxwork gallery in London.

—The six-feet gauge is rapidly disappearing from American railways. The five-feet gauge in the South is also being replaced, and the probability is that the standard gauge will soon be a rule to which the nar-

row gauge will be the only exception. -A citizen of Kansas has in his possession the ballot be cast in voting for Gen. Grant in 1808. It was printed on silk, and after it had been kept on file, as the law required, in the office of the cierk, he obtained it, and will hand it down to his children as an hetricom.

—The deepest sea soundings known were made in the Pacific, where the line reached down 4,573 athoms, and off the east coast of Japan 4,000 fathoms Thus it seems that the greatest heights of mountains and the greatest depths of the ocean correspond very nearly, —A little knowledge is a dangerous thing among the Nevada Plute Indians. They recently killed a squaw and her little boy because she could speak French, which they thought was the language of a

-Louis Kossuth is at present sojourning n the Lango Valley, at the foot of the Savoy Alps. In the autumn he will take up his residence at Naples, so as to be near his son Louis, who holds an appointment on the Italian State Railway. His son Francis is manager of the sulphur mines of Cesens in Italy.

witch. Her husband assisted at the sacrifice of his wif

-A farmer near Middletown, N. Y., who was losing his potatoes by parties digging them up as uight, resolved to watch his patch. He and a friend, armed with guns, cook a position near the patch, but both fell saleep, and, upon awaking, found that two rows of potatoes had been dug and their guns were -The soldiers' monument at Atlanta is to

have statues of Grant, Le., Johnaton, and Sherman around the base of the column. Near the top will be two soldiers, the blue and the gray, clasping hands, and above the globe that crowns the summit will be the God-dess of Liberty. The structure will be 180 feet in height and will cost \$100,000. -There has been a steady increase in the

number of convictions in England for staugeling during the last ten years. Ten years since—that is, in 1870—the total number was 1,114, whereas in the financial year just ended it amounted to 1,000. The natiorities, how-ever, do not attribute these facts to an increase in the practice of emuggling, but excribe them chiefly to im -The Sanitary Society of Lambeth, London, has been analyzing samples of the cream and re-ported finding nothing seriously injurious in it, addings "It is, however, desirable that the inspectors should keep their eyes open, because a dirty and corroded zine

frequently cause unpleasant results. even if no poison ous article were present." -Encyclopædia making is still a rage among the literati of Germany. Scarcely a month passes without a roluminous work of some kind being amounced as published or as having been taken in hand. The latest work of this kind is an "Aligemeine Naturkunde"-natural history in its broadest sensewhich will fill seven or eight volumes, three being devoted to "The History of the Earth," two to "Plant Lafe and Man," and three to "Ethnology." The work will

be issued by the Bibliographisches Institut of Leipzig. -In the northern part of Nebraska an Irish colony, called Jackson, has been settled for twenty-nine years, six of the colonists of which are worth from \$40,000 to \$60,000 each. They were very poor when they arrived there, and were so discouraged by the desciate noney they would have left. Fortunately they had not

They had come up by steamers from the Southern States, where they had been digging disches.

—Among the professional journals compiled in Paris in MS, is the Bon Guide, the organ of may consult it for a few minutes daily. It does not contain literature or politics, and all the articles are to the point. One may read: "To-morrow at noon, funeral of a rich man at the Madeleine;" "At 1, marriage of a clerk, no importance;" "Wanted, a blind man who plays the flute;" or "A cripple for a wateriog place."

-Attention has recently been directed by German art critics to a newly discovered portrait of Albert Durer, painted by himself in 1468; and it seems to portrait of himself. In the Albertina collection of Vienna, however, there is a portrait, which hears the following inscription: "Tule is a likeness of myself, oking gines child.—Albrecht Durer." The picture is drawn on tinted paper, with a silver style, and shows a freedom of design astonishing in a child.

-The village of Emsworth, in England, was recently visited by a remarkable plague of flies, which simultaneously covered an area of one mile. At some places it was impossible to move without closing the eyes and mouth. Around every lamp in the town the spectacle was most curiour. Attracted by the light, thick swarms abounded, and their buzz resembled that of a hive of bees. At the Post Office, where the upper portion of the door is open for ventilation, and where necessarily the light is kept burning till the early morn-ing, the insects covered the sorting boards, letters, and bage, and had to be continually swept off with brushes. At one lamp they simply hung down in clusters

-Experiments made during the past two years to introduce a few of the early varieties of American corn into some of the Austrian provinces have proved very successful in Dalmatia. Not only is the yield twice that of the home product, but the havest of the American corn can be finished early enough to escape the annual inundations, while the Daimatian corn ripens late and is often totally destroyed by water before the harvest time. The question, however, seems to be thether the American corn will retain all these good points after it has been cultivated in the foreign soil and limate for a period of years, or whether it will been number for a period of years, or whether it will become acclimatized and partake of the home peculiarities, thus necessitating a constant importation of fresh seed.

-A fatal accident has just occurred at the St. Louis Hospital in Paris. Two male patients, one of whom was being treated for Bright's disease and the ther for tuberculosis, were ordered a spoonful each of a certain mixture. The principal attendant pupil in the apothecary's department of the hos ital made a mix-take in preparing the prescription, and instead of the required mixture sent up to the ward nurse two doses of deadly poison, which at once proved fatal to the two patients. The chief apothecary communicated the re-sult of his mistake to the attendant pupil, who instantly secame almost delirious with despair, and attempted to poison himself, being only restrained from long so by the energetic efforts of the other pupils, who were obliged to hold him down. So terrible an accident is unprecedented in the hospital.

-California is now third in the list of petroeum-producing States of the United States. Pennsyl-vania leads, and New York is second. After California come West Verginia, Ohio, and Kentucky. A intel oil is found in Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico, although not much has been obtained in the latter places. Callfornia is gradually increasing her production, a new wells are opened in southern California, and the industry s now a prosperous one there. As far hack as 1876 15,227 barrels were produced. In 1870 this increased to 19,558 barrels; 1880 showed returns of 42,200 barrels; 50,000 barrels in 1881, and 70,00 barrels in 1882. The year 1863 showed an increase, and in 1884 the production was over 100,000 barrels. A barrel is uniformly forty-two gallons. California consumes all the off produced, and about 100,000 gallons per annum from the

-M. J. Kergovatz, a chemist of Brest, has discovered a mode of disposing of the mortal femalies of humanity which he considers preferable in every way both to inhumated and cremation. His explaints an antiseptic one, of a simpler character and much is a # 5 pensive than the old process of embalmment. All that is necessary is to run the body over with a solution of plumbagine and then plunge it into a copper hate. But copper being rather an expensive mineral, zinc may be substituted for it in the case of the poor. On the other hand, persons of luxurious tastes may use silver or gold if they piesse, the effect being the same. The theo were has trried his system eleven times on the human anti-ent and on a hundred dead animals, and he has never once govatz mentions one which, if generally availed of, will strike a death blow at one of the fine arts. Examply prolonging the duration of the bath the cody is rendered as hard and as indestructive as granite, and thus the country is provided with "ready-made statues of the great men," and the State and the communes will be saved in future the considerable expense which our present dependence on the statuary art for memorial